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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THRATER Breadway - MARITENA-M SOWERY THEATRE, Bowers - QUEEN OF THE ARREST NIBIO'S Breadway Hamler - La Maja de Seville-

BURTON'S Chambers excet -Sunshing THROUGH WATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street. Nick of THE WALLACK'S THRATER. Breadway.-London Assu-METEOPOLITAN THEATRE-WALLACE COURIER OF

AMERICAN MUSEUM. Afternoon Trying it on To Onling Senson. Evaning Lend Mr Five Shillings Maid and the Magric. WOOD'S WHITE AND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAIN

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 559 Breadway Bu TOO O'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRALS -MECHANIOS' BALL. PERHAM'S SURDESQUE OPERA PROUPE-ETHIC-DASFLE GARDEN-EQUESTRIA & PERFORMANCE

New York, Friday, October 27, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.
The United States mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Com stock, will leave this port to morrow at 12 o'clock M , for The European mails will close in this city at half past

be SERALD (printed in French and English) will be

subbehed at ten o'clock in the morning Single copies. wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following Praces in Europe :Lavenroon. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
Lesther ... Edwards, sandford & Co. No. 17 Corobill.

"Win. Thomas & Co. No. 19 Datherine stree
Paris. ... Livings on Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bours

be contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at o office during the previous week, and to the hour o

News for the Pacific. the steamship Northern Light, Captain Ticklepang

will leave this port this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Puenta Arenas. The New York HERALD-California edition-con aining all the latest news received by mail and telegraph up to the hour of publication, will be is sued at ten o'clock this morning. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The steams ip Nisgara arrived at Boston abou noon yesterday, and her mails reached this city at an early hour this morning. We have received our ties of fereign papers, but do not find in them any thing of interest additional to the comprehensive summary of news received f.om Halifax and published in yesterday's paper.

MR. SCHELL DECLINES THE HONOR.
We publish under the political head the letter of Mr. Augustus Schell to the seceders from the mayoralty convention at the Stayvesant Institute that nominated Fernando Wood, declining the no mination for Mayor. It will be seen that Wilson G. Hunt, the reform candidate, has been nominated in place of Mr. Schell.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS. The delegates to the Auti Reat State Convetion met in Albany sesterday, and nominated th entire whig State ticket. We are not aware that there are any other organizations within the State that can be brought to the support of Myron H Clark: but as the incubation of political factions during the present canvass has proved astonishingly large and rapid, it is not impossible but there may be others yet to come. In consequence of the deci sion of the followers of Big Thunder we are con pelled to republish our programme of the Clark htion, in order that our readers may see at giance the character of the forces marshalled by the Seward disorganizers in support of their candidates. As now composed it stands thus:-

1. The Seward free soil and sectional whigs. The Saratoga anti slavery fusionists of all parties

3. The free collers proper, of the Van Buren and But 4 The State temperance or Maine law alliance.

5. The uitra Meine law party of the Carson League

The women's rights women.

7. The Anti Fenters.
At Syracuse last night the Know Nothings assem bled in full force, to listen to a speech from Danie. Ulman their nominee for Governor.

The free soilers of Mas-achusetts have fallen out A very pretty quarrel is in progress between Gen Wilson, the guberna orial candidate, and Judge Al len, a prominent leader of the party. The control versy, however, will hardly attract a moment' notice outside the boundaries of the " Bay State."

THE CORPORATION PRINTING.

The principal business transacted in the Board of Aldermen last evening was the ad ption of the re port of the Committee on Printing, recommending the advertising of the Corporation notices to be in serted in five papers having the largest circulation in the city. There was some debate on the subject which elicited some few bard knocks at certain pa pers, but nothing of a forensic display was attempt by any of the "grave and reverend seignors" the city legislature. We consider the present proposed plan the most feasible, fair and reasonable, any that has been as yet suggested. If the objet of the Corporation really is that there should be fair and extended competition for contract work, the best way to accomplish that would be to adver tise in papers that are most read by the commu nity.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Flour advanced again resterday, especially the better and extra grades, 25c. a 375c. per barrel Canadian was in brisk demand, with sales of abou 3,000 bbls., at \$8 621 a \$8 75 in bond, and \$9 75 for extra, cuty paid. Wheat was scarce, and prices uncertain. Indian corn was also better, and sold a 81c. a 82c., the latter figure for good yellow. Cotton was dull, with moderate sales.

There was a speculative movement in lead, owing

to the advance of the article in England, and 70 tons of Spanish, on the spot and to arrive, were sold

at \$6 181 per 100 lbs.

AFFAIRS IN GUATEWAY In another part of this morning's paper we pub lish a letter from our Guatemala correspondent from which it would seen that the inhabitants o the capital are in a high state of alarm, caused b recent violent earthquake shocks. It is greatly feared that Guatemals will suffer from the samdisester that has laid San Salvador in ruins.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE. Mesers. Wilmerdings & Mount held a large sale of straw goods. All the 'ots were so'd to a good an

spirited company, and brought fair prices. Mesers. Coffin & Haydock held a large catalogu sale of French goods, which embraced 778 lots, an all of which, with very few exceptions, were disclean, including superior silk trimmings and fringes. The silk dress goods were all readily sold at satis. factory prices A line of Par's gloves was sold at about previous prices. For quotations we refer the conclusion of the city trade report.

Mesera Van Wyck, Kobbe & Townsend held large spec a an perempto y sale of shirts, which embraced 175 lots, and all were so'd, besides several duplica's, that had be n added to the catalogue. The prices oh at ed ranged from 37 a 97h cents, at eight mon s credit for sums over \$100, and under that a count for cash.

Our State Election-Strength of Parties

The Great Issue Before the People.
There is some a arm in the Seward campthe i a m nifest pprehension among their leaders of ap thy and disaff ction in and of extensive desertions from their ranks. Upon del be ately counting u . their own probable strength, and the strength of the several opposition tickets, the Seward drummers and trumpeters are calling up their reserves to strengthen their wings against the very possible contingency of being outfianked en the right or on the left of the enemy.

The estimates of the elder Seward organ of this city are certainly anything but discouraging to the men of national principles, of all parties, whe regard the defeat of Seward and his Northern anti-slavery programme as the paramount question before the people. Upon a basis of four hundred thousand as the popular vote of the State in a local election like the present, and upon the assumption of the Tribune, that upon the old division of parties in this State the vote for the whigs and democrats would be about the same, we should have a gross whig vote of 200,000, and a joint democratic vote of the same number. In the cutting up these aggregate forces among the party divisions and sub-divisions which now exist. our Seward philosophers admit that the -liver grays, or anti-Seward whigs, can, if they are united, "carry off fifty thousand voters from the regular whig ticket." Then it is conceded that the Know Nothings are at least seventy thousand strong, and that fifty thousand of them are from the original whigh cimp-an estimate which does not materially conflict with our own, heretofore given upon this pont. It is assumed that a majority of bese are silver grays. Admitting that half of them are, we have twenty-five thousand Know Nothings to deduct from the general whig ag gregate, in addition to the fifty thousand silver grays. These joined together make the comclomerate whig loss equal to seventy-five thousand votes, provided silver grays and Know Nothings, in the lump, bolt the abolition coalition ticket.

Thus the Seward aggregate is diminished to one hundred and twenty-five thousand; and at this point we have the further admission that "rum is helping Governor Seymour in the city;" that upon this issue "all party distinctions are forgotten," and that "the most effective canvassers for Seymour at present are whig rumsellers." Now, would it be surprising, considering the immense wholesale and retail interests at stake, if this liquor ques tion were to cost Clark the net loss of twenty or twenty-five thousand whic votes throughout the State? He would be thus reduced to margin of one hundred thousand, leaving three hundred thousand of the assumed aggregate vote of the State to be divided beween Bronson, Seymour and Ulman. Such are the fair and legitimate deductions to be drawn from the basis of the estimates of our elder Seward coalition or gan We believe their assumed aggregate of 400,000 votes, as the probable vote of the State, to be too low, and that it fully comes up to five hundred thousand votes, if it does not exceed that number. The records of past elections also show that upon a fair party test, as between the whigs and democrats, the latter have had a standing plurality over the former of from fifeen to twenty thousand votes.

But upon the main point, the figures and the admissions of the Seward organ are sufficient for our present purpose, which is to show that notwithstanding the opposition forces against the Seward coalition are divided into three sent rate parties, the Seward ticket may yet be defeated. And our abolition coalition organs are frank enough to confess exactly where the danger lies. They do not consider Bronson any longer an object of anxiety-they have ceased to regard him as such. Seymour afords them some annoyance; but he might be managed, were there no other obstacle in the way. It is the Know Nothing ticket of Ullman and Scroggs which causes all the existing trepidation and embarrassment among the Saratoga, Syracuse and Auburn coalitionist It is this new-fangled ticket, and this mysterious Order, in connection with the rebellious spirit among the silver grays, which causes all the perturbations in the coalition estimates. Fifty thousand whig Know N things on Native American principles, and twenty-five thousand silver grays on the slavery question, threatening to desert Clark for U! man, is the dreaded contingency which at once accounts for the milk in the cocoanut. The Evening Post, too, is very much concerned about Ullman, fr m which it may be inferred that there are Know Nothings among the so. shells, whose antipathy to the Catholic religion

is superior to their love of lager bier. And here a very important question is sug gested. Clark has been "weighed in the ba ance" by the Know Nothings and has been found wanting." They have rejected him in pite of all his vouchers, drummers and pipe. ayers at the grand State Council. The Know Nothings, bona fide, have refused him, and ominated, in good faith, a man of their own. But how stands Mr. Clark on the other side Has he not done enough to excite the disgust and contempt against him of every whig in the tate who is a foreigner by birth or a Catholic in religion? If this is not made manifest ! be election, we shall be come what disappo ato in the general results of ont e and effect. card or two which we give e-ow ere in thes columns, upon this point, very strikingly illu trates the contemptible trickery and dodging of the Seward gubernatorial candidate upon this subject.

Clark may be defeated. His organs admit it; and their incredulity concerning the nativity of Ullman betrays the fatal point of assault against the Seward coalition The simple fact is, that the nomination of Uti man by the Know Nothings divides the whig party : and if he is cordially supported by the silver grays, the Seward coalition anti-slaver ticket will be left to the support of the ultr. emperance people, the abolitionists, and the Saratoga freesoilers. The national whigs, the Know-Nothing whigs, the anti Maine law whigthe adopted citizen whigs, the Catholic whigbave each, therefore, something of especial hos tility to the Seward ticket and the Seward abolition alliance, which has for its two leading objects the establishment of the despotism and espionage of the Maine liquor law, and the ele-

vation of Seward to the Presidency at the risk of a dissolution of the Uraion.

The paramount issue in this contest is preservation of this U'aion. The defeat of Seward will be the triumph of law and order between the two sections, over the elements of agitation and disraption. And whether Bronson, Seymour, or Ullman, becomes the special instrument in the overthrow of the abolition alliance, is of little moment compared with the importance of breaking this alliance into pieces Let all men, therefore, of national principles direct their united efforts to the defeat of Sewarel, and, from the lights before us, the thing may be done. Men are nothing when the great prize iples which lie at the foundations of the Calion and of American society are at stake.

DRAMATIC AUTHORSHIP-EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF OWNERSHIP IN PLAYS.-Within the past two or three years dramatists have begun to flourish in America, and sundry comedies and dramas, the work of American authors, have been produced. Some of these plays have been good enough to steal, and they have been stelen. Actors and actresses have had plays written for them to order, and their imitators have found means to possess themselves o copies. In some instances exclusive translations and adaptations of French pieces have been made and sold to certain persons, when their rivals have procured and acted sucl dramas without any ceremony. For instance the drama of "The Foundling of Paris" i claimed by Mrs. A. F. Baker as her propertythe translation having been made for her-bu the same piece is played by Miss Dean under the title of "The Belle of the Faubourg." Again, Mrs. Farren claims the sole right to play Mr. Weston's Anglicised version of Victor Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia, but it is played by several other persons. believe that no one has ever attempted to steal 'The Gladiator" and "Metamora," but that is accounted for by the fact that the public could not be made to believe that any actor, other than Mr. Forrest, could play the principal parts. We believe he is the only proprie tor of plays that has not suffered from pirates

The last case of this kind of piracy is th appropriation of a play called "Camille." Our readers will remember that Miss J. M. Daven port played it for twelve nights at the Broad way theatre, commensing on the 4th of September last. "Camille" is an adaptation of "La Dame aux Camelias," a drama ia five acts written by Dumas, (file,) and produced at the Porte Saint Martin theatre, Paris, during the season of 1852. Miss Davenport saw it played at that house, and being struck with its power as an acting piece, she resolved to present it to the American public. She brought a copy to London, engaged the services of well known author (Mr. John H. Wilkins), and working as collabrateurs, they succeeded in expunging the immorality from the play and still preserved its effect. The play has been very successful in this country; and by the following manifesto from Miss Davenport it seems that some other persons have found the temp tation to take it too strong to be resisted:-

To ALL WHOM IT HAY CONCERN —The undersigned respectfully represents that she is the poissessor and seleproprietor of certain dramatic compositions entitles "Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette," and "Adriente the Actives," and that she has caused the same to be entered for copyright. All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing upon said copyrights in any degree, as they will be proceeded to he fullest extent of the law Managers of theatres are particularly cautioned against advertising any plays under the above titles.

J. M. DAVENPORT

The manager of the Buffalo theatre an lounces that Miss Kimberly will play a that theatre, commencing on the night of Monday, October 16, and that during her engagement will be played "Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette, from the French of Alex Dumas, Jr,, and which has been played in Paris over two hundred nights, and has recently met with unprecedented success at the Broadway theatre, New York," &c., &c.

This is probably Miss Davenport's pieceher property, and if it is, it is as much a crime purse on the highway. We mention this particular case because the circumstances are very strong, and because it is the last one. We might direct the attention of the public to the case ct two Irish comedians, who mutually charge each other with lar-ceny of this kind, and who disgraced themselves and their profession by coming to blow in the streets of New York. We might also say that such is the low state of stage morality on this point that authors and owners of pieces are obliged to use the utmost vigilance to prevent piracy, and that then they do not succeed in preserving their property from the grasp of profane hands Manuscripts are bought outright from dishonest prompters-stenographers are engaged to take the speeches as they fall from the lips of the actors, and human ingenuity is exhausted to devise means whereby the products of one man's brain, and another's money, may be obtained without their knowledge or consent.

We believe that there is no law for the proection of dramatic authors in the United States. The copyright law would not prevent the acting of the piece if it was printed, although the title alone might be copyrighted. They do these things better across the water. An English author never loses his right in his play Bulwer, for example, receives a stipulated sum for every night's performance of "Richelieu' and the "Lady of Lyons;" and as Mr. Forrest refused to pay this sum, he could not appear in either of the pieces above named, in the United

Kingdom.

There should be some such law here. At present authors who have ability sufficient to write a good play can employ their talents to much better advantage, and those actors who do pay well for original plays are plundered of them before they have reaped any return for their outlay. At present the only hope for authors in this country is from Messrs. Burton and Wailack, who have paid liberally for by native authors. And, apropos of Il we have received the following from the exof the new three act comedy " Now-a-D ...

My I man Sim—The Hamald of this morning states to.

My I man Sim—The Hamald of this morning states to.

My De Walden of the Bowery Theatre, (Metropolitable is the author of the new counsely of "Now a Days" To order to relieve Mr De Walden and all other paties of the responsibilities of the plar, good and bad, I beg you to state, authoritatively, that the comedy of "Now-a-Days" was written by your obedient servant,

G. G. FOSTER

Dramatic authorship is, at the best, preca rious business, and the successful competitors in such a field deserve to be better rewarded than they ever have been in the United States In this fact lies the true secret of the superiority of French and English plays. The London and Paris authors thrive under the protection of the law-American authors languish for the lack of it, and their productions are unblushngly appropriated under their very noses. In these ultra-native American times, something ought to be done for our dramatic authors. Who will do it?

CHOLSES ON SHIPBOARD.—During the past week we have been called upon to record a bree numb r of deaths at sea, on board ships plying between this port, Liverpool and Havre. These deaths have been caused chiefly by cholera, and as far as reported may be summed up

as follows:-Total....

Two hundred and thirteen deaths in eight vessels is a fearful average of mortality, and it is probable that not one-half the story is told. It will be remembered that the same disease app ared in the same class of vessels last year, and that it appeared and disappeared under very singular circumstances. Several ships left port with crew and passengers all well, and after completing part of the passage the cholera appeared, raged for a time, and then disappeared as suddenly and mysteriously as it came. In several instances, it is said, where a reckoning was kept, it seemed that two ships were attacked by the epidemic in precisely the same latitude and longitude, and that they were freed from their unwelcome visiter, also, in nearly the same place and at the same time. But it is also stated that two ships may be sailing side by side, and that so long as there is a clear current of air between them there is no great danger of infection. If these points could be settled, it would be of vast importance to medical writers, who have been endeavoring for years to construct a sound theory as to the causes of the cholera. It is held by many savans that the disease is caused by an intense ly poisonous gas emitted under certain conditions of heat and moisture from decaying mineral and vegetable matter. This gas does not diffuse readily, but is borne in currents until it meets with conditions favorable to its developement. These currents would cross lakes, rivers and oceans with great rapidity, and meeting with an immigrant ship, the latent poison would find the conditionsi. e., bad air, filth, scanty rations, and ill-cooked food-necessary to its development. Then the disease would remain with the ship so long as her course was in the air current. But as neither the course of a ship, nor that of a current of air, can be calculated upon with mathematical precision, it would seem that we are yet without a reason for the coincidence of the appearance of the cholers on board two ships in the same position, though at different

The subject is an interesting one, and will doubtless be closely examined by those savans who make such matters their peculiar study. It would facilitate a definite conclusion if shipmasters and others would keep an exact reckoning, and give us the precise date, the latitude and longitude, when the cholera appears on board their ships, together with such other par ticulars as may be important. This will give scientific men some accurate data to work upon, and the results may be highly beneficial to

INCREASE OF CRIME.—The newspapers are becoming mere criminal calendars. Day after day we read of assault following assault, murder succeeding murder, violence in the train of violence. Take the HERALD of Wednesday for instance. The trial of Nicholas Beehan for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, with all its revolting disclosures, was succeeded by that of Henry King for the murder of Timothy Redding; in both cases the weapon used being an axe. Then came the sentence of Jerome B. King for the manslaughter of Peter G. Post. As though to show that bad men were as quick in providing business for the courts as the Judges in despatching it, three shooting cases then followed; in two of which a man, in the way of crime or offences, the same column no-tices that a man had that day been knocked down and half killed by a Frenchman armed with a club, in Centre street; and an emigrant stabled by a rowdy in Water street: the villains escaping in both cases. An attempt to burn up a whole family completed the day's

catalogue of crime. Would any one, reading this list, imagine that these murders and assaults were the work of a single day in a city like New York, which boasts a police force of nearly 1000 men? Does it not rather seem like the account of a week's work in some wild island of the South Seas?

To keep in order six or seven hundred thousand people-of all races and callings-seem no doubt no easy task. But deduct three-fourths for respectable women and children; nine-tenths of the balance for men who have everything to lose by the disturbance of the peace; and a fair proportion of the remainder for quiet orderly men, who, though not directly interested in the preservation of tranquility, are averse on principle to the commission of crime, and we doubt whether the total number of those who require watching is more than twice as large as that of the police. We are repeatedly told that our police force is becoming more and more efficient. Where are the proofs of the improvement? Who are the men to whom the compliment is paid? Is it he whose business it was to keep the peace in Centre street at the time Rogers was stabbed, or he who allowed Bergen to be stabbed with impunity in Water street! Or is it the officers who allowed Mitchell's murderer to escape in Duane street? The publiis anxious to know, in order to pay these wor guardians of the peace the honors due to them

SPANISH RETRIBUTION .- Every one recollects that Lopez the filibuster was betrayed by his acquaintance José Antonio Santos Castaneda: and that, though the former was soon beyond the reach of hope, there were not wanting coles who threatened to avenge his death n on his betrayer. The threat has been facilitied. On the evening of the 12th as Schor Castaneda was playing at billiards in one of the most public places in Havanathree hundred persons being present—he was shot in the back of the head by some person unknown, and killed on the spot. All attempts to discover the perpetrator of the deed have hitherto been fruitless. This looks very much like a revival of the revolutionary spirit among the creoles. There must have been many a man among the three hundred bystanders who was privy to the act; and as Governor Concha's inquiries have elicited nothing in the shape of a clue to the murderer, we may infer that he has strong friends on the island. The news from Cuba during the next few months may be interesting.

SEMIRAMIDE, with Grist, is to be produced at the Agademy of Music on Monday night.

We were in error yesterday in recard to the time fixed for the funeral of Mr John H. Cornell. The ceremony takes place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the Church of takes place at 4 o'clock this afterno

DEATH OF JAMES POSTER, JR.

To the Erron or the Herald:—
Will you allow one of the surviving brothers to correct

some errors contained in the obituary notice of James Foster, published this morning? Mr Foster had been sightly indisposed a few days. In the source of Saturday he partook of some oysters which occasioned a little unersiness. On Sunday morning he roce to Westchester, and passed the day with his and did not sup at the Club House.

On Monday morning he saw his physician, who gav

On Monday morning he saw his physician, who gave him a gentle oplate. He remained at home all day, moving about his house and premises as usual. At two o'clock that night (Monday), he was seriously attacked, and died in twenty four hours.

Mr Foster, attaugh an admirer and patron of the opera, was not a leacer in what is termed fashionable life—he almed at no such frivolity.

Mr Foster was the son of the late James Foster, an old resident of Jamsica. Long Island in which village he was born, and not in some Eastern State. He was one of five beethers, four of whom now survive him. He was twice married, and leaves two sons and one daughter.

Very respectfully, WM R FOSTER.

New York, Getober 25, 1854.

PEAPER OF M. PAGUSERER, EX-SEGUSTARY TO THE

DEATH OF M. PAGUERES, EX-SECRETARY TO THE PRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF 1848.

By the last mail from France, we learn the decease of this en-representative of the French people, who be longed to that section of purely patriotic and incorrupti progression, and whose only misfortune was their un avoldable connection with those turbulent anarchist who rose to the surface of the stream on the subsiding of the tempest which added the political wreak of the omaly, the "Citizen King," to the triple dewnfall of the Bourbons, and the destruction of the

The political position to which M. Paguerre was called in 1848 was the inevitable sesult of anteredent circumstances As the publisher of the works of Lamartins, of De Cormenin, (whose essays, under the signature of "limon," like Lamartine's 'Girondists," served as a throne and dynasty,) and of other eminent political re-formers the abilities and the devotion of M. Paguerr materly became recognized and appreciated, and ulti-mately led to his being selected to fulfil the important p st of Secretary to the French provisional government of 1848

His decease recalls to mind an anecdote connected with

of 1848

His decease recalls to mind an anecdote connected with that memorable epoch is the modern history of France, the truthfulness of which can be vouched for:—Oce morning, M. Paguerre set out with his illustrius colleague, Lamartine, from the residence of the latter in the one de l'Université, to pursue their daily and difficult avo Arions at the seat of the quasi popular government. Chemin faisant, as they say on the right and left banks of the veine. Lamartine, addressing the ex-Secretary, asid:—"By-the bye, Paguerre, son ami, is there any communication of importance you desire to make to your wife and family, which your recent arduous duties may have caused you to neglest?" "and sherefore?" inquired the recently deceased republicion. "Becausa," equinued the poet historian, and politician, "to day off lives mry be sacrifized as the proof of our devotion to France." Pacuerre, profiting by his distinguished friend's presentiment, called at his house, drew up an instrument for the disposal of his property, and then proceeded with his piecid case to the Hotel de Ville, where, in the presence of ofton levelled muskets, and surrourded by such a band of turbulent beings as probably "the blacket midnight" of the first French revolution invers saw," Lemartine prosonuced that aplendid ors ion against the drapeau rouge which unquestionably softened the ferectious hearts of the infuriavel mob, and saved the streets of Paris from a greater deluge of blood than marked the atrocious massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Aid to Montgomery, Ala.

A CARD.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to receive donations for adu to the destitute sick in Montgomery, Ala., during the present epidemic in that diy take this method of returning thanks to those merchant is this at who have so generously contributed Take this method of returning thanks to those merchants in this city who have so generously contributed Any further conations will be than fully received at Messrs. Conklin & Smith's, 99 Front street

LOUIS OWEN,

BETH ROBINSON, Committee.

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Personal Intelligence.

Owing to a typographical error, Baron Geroit, the Prussian Minister, who has been many years resident here, and who has but just returned from surope after a short leave or absence, was set down in the list of pas-sengers by the Washington as the bead of the Russian legation. Baron de Bodisco, who arrived by the same vessel, with despatches to the Russian embassy, is, we believe, nephew to the late Russian Minister at Washing

The National Intelligencer, of the 23d inst., says Mr. B . Fquier's work on Nicaragua has recently been published in Leipele in a German dress, with an introduction by the renowned geographer, Carl Ritter. This is one of the many fac's which go to show that in foreign countries American literature is not neglected. We are informed that Mr. Squier, whose real and successful researches entitle him to a place in the foremost rank o American archeologists, is about to spend some months of antiquarian research in Europe; and we may antici pate, from h's well known devotion to his favorite pur-suit, that his visit will result in new and interesting ac-cessions to our know edge of ante-Columbian history.

suit, that his visit will result in new and interesting scessions to our know edge of ante Columbian history.

The Boston Traveller of October 25. says:—The Rev Henry Wood, late of Hanover, N. H., under appointment of United States Coward for Beyrout, sailed from this pert to-day, in the back Gey Head for myrns, from whence he will proceed in a steamer to the place of his destination. We understand that b sides the discharge of his official duties, Mr. Wood intends to devote his time to the study of the geography and artiquities of that part of the old world in which for a season he will reside; in the prosecution of which object he will, as opportunity presents, visit the important localities of Palestine and Syris, and make excursions to C matantinopic. Asia Miror and Egypt. He will also as far as he may be be able, co-operate with the numerous missionaries from be able, co-operate with the numerous missionaries from this country in that region. By an act passed at the last assession of Congress, the whole of the Holy Land was acded to ancient yria. making both one general consu-lar district. Peyrout is the principal commercial city of the cityrict, containing at the present time from 20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.

to 25 000 inhabitants.

At the Astor House—Capt. N. B. Palmer and lady, W. J. Palmer and family. Storington; L. Walker. West Indies. F. H. Thompson, Washington; Hesers Rhodes and Brints P. H. Thompson, Washington; Hesers Rhodes and Brints England; James T. Day and family. Storington; Hollis White. Niagras Falls; G. R. Fisher, Ky; Rev. D. G. Wright and son. Pratterille; W. W. Packes and friend St. Louis; L. S. Williams, Washington; H. McKenzis. Eq. Savannah; Mr. T. A. Miller. Cherleston, S. C.; D. G. Ross. La, Mr. Pikins and family. Cal.; Walor Burks, Texas. Col. G. N. Bird, N. J.; Mr. S. C. Platt and party, Scranton Pa.

centre Coi. A. Settewich Baltimore; R. Van De Bogart, Detroit
At the Prescott House—Geo. Warren and party of seven, Galvesion, Texas, Gen. Geo. P. Morris. Cold Spring; A. White. Jr., Philadelphia M. and Mrs. Vermon H. Brown, D. W. Childe, T. B. Caldwell, N. E. Rogers and 1ady, D. Clapp and son Boston; H. Z. Curtis, F. N. Wagner, Ind.; E. Paceliford and family, Savannah, Ga.
At the Union Place Hotel—P. Weston and lady, South Carolina F. Prelina, Boston; W. M. Masy, Hudson; H. C. Kerr, Philadelphia; I. G. Mitchell, New York; M. S. Davall, St. Lustis; Hon Charles V. Frirtax, Californis; C. F. Wanly and family, Cincinnait; Mr and Mrs. Gerdes and family, New York; M. S. Bush, and Mrs. Bellamy. Philadelphia; M. Marott, Boston; S. G. Simpson, de. pon do om London, in ship Rhine—E Hills, Mrs Elils Mrs thett, J Timon, T Durley, A Lonsona, Dr W F Gedding.

For Richmond, Ac., in the steamahi Jamestown—I. Hen-sley, S. S. Cutter, R. E. Brockshier, T. P. Binkley, Mr. Hades, lady, daughter and don, T. P. Searborough. Mrs. R. Gatewood, B. Ujham, G. N. Weston, A. Anetie, J. Mayes, Anna D. Weson and son, T. F. Edmonds and three children, W. Cassaday, F. Nye, H. Herndes, Mrs. R. Murphy, A. Comstook, J. P. Cruig, James Hannon, Peter Collysea, William Hagwood, W. Han-Bes, W. Murphy, and IS in the steerage,

The Turz.

UPION COUNSE, L. I.—TEOTTING.

A trotting match for \$200, two mile heats, to 250 lbe, wagges, came off on Wednasday afternoon, between Mr. Catlin's b g. Jack, and Abr. Morse's b, m. Charlotte. The match was made the night previously, on the read, after a brush of a mile or so, each owner being sangulas of the superiority of his mag over the other. Mr. Carlin's borse, however, proved too much for Charlotte, in the race, winning in two heats quite easily. The botting previous to the start was at one hundred to twenty on Jack, and ten to one after the first heat. Charlotte made a very poor race. Jack took the lead on the first heat as soon as the word was given and, jugging along at a very moderate

Poster intelligence.

DIFFICULTY BRYWE'N A POLICE CAPTAIN AND ANT
ALDERMAN IN REFERENCE TO THE DISCHARGE OF
A PRISONER.

A difficulty has taken place within the last few days

A PRISONER.

A difficulty has taken place within the last few days between Captain Ackorman, of the Ninth ward police, and alderman Drake, of the Twenty-second ward, in reference to the latter discharging a man arrested by one of the Ninth ward police, charged on the complaint of John Gabieman, of 113 kins street, with having committed highway robbery upon his person, without invastigating the matter in presence of the complainant. The statement of Captain ackerman, if correct, certainly throws some reflection upon the conduct of the maging trate protem. The following is the statement of Capta Ackerman as it appeared on his return:—

Thomas Santin, outcher, at 123, o'clock P. M., was streeted in a charge of highway roobery, upon the complaint of J. hn Gabieman of 113 kim street. The arrest was made by officer Hanifin, of the Nin h ward Discharged on parol by Alivers an Drake, mith was arrested on a charge of highway robbery, committed on Mr. John Gabieman, on the 8th of October. He was taken to the police court, all arman Drake previous. The complaint was stated by officer Hanifin, who requested the alderman to retain Smith until he could go for Mr. Gableman to Fetale Smith until he could go for Mr. Gableman to Fetale Smith until he could go for Mr. Gableman to Fetale Smith until he could go for Mr. Gableman to Fetale Smith until he could go for Mr. Gableman to Fetale Smith until he could go for Mr. Gableman to Fetale Smith until he could go for Mr. Gableman to Fetale Smith until he could go for Mr. Tablem was a revious charge, and, if proved, would consign mith to the late prisoner. The Allerman retined to take the complaint or detain him but discharged him on parol of honor. Mr. James Murray, derk of he court, remosstrate, with the Allerman, earning on the other can replied, "I will let him ge "Tre officer then asked his honor to bave the purconer in cart at 43 o'clock as he would have the complainant there. The Allerman Presion for ton years, perhaps for its. The Allerman presided, "I will attend to it." At

Charge of False Pretences.—A man named John Walsh was a rested yests day, by officer be Studer, of the Third cistrict Police Coart, charged with having obtained goods from Daniel 'afferty, of 129 Forsyth street, valued at \$46, under false and fraudulent pretences. He was taken before Justice wood who held him to ball in the sum of \$500 to accept the charge.

the sum of \$500 to answer the charge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Six—The case of starbing an emigrant named Bergen, allieded to in Wednescay's Herald, has been misrepresented. The facts, as related by the injured man, was that he went into a porter house, corner of Dover and Water streets, to get some brandy to take on board the ship with him for his family. It was then about 11 o'dock on Monday night. While in this porter house, he to ke a drink, and a strange man took a drink at the same time. This starge wan then tole Bergen to pay for it. He refused to do so and startes to go out of the store, when this man struck him a blow in the back, and then a sited off down the street. Bergen did not know he was a stabed until, a short time after, he felt the blood tricking down his bore. By his time the man who infliced the blow had escaped. here was no alarm gives in the street, and the injury was inflied in the doorway of the porter house. The police of the Furth ward, by the sovice of a physician in the neighborhood, conveyed the injured man to the New York inospital. The police of this ward are always very viginant in such matters, and had there been any alarm given, the offender would have no doubt been arrested. The occurrence did not take piace in the daytime, but at 11 o'dock on Monday night.

City Intelligence-

of No 290 Water street, and supposed to be one of Mr. G. Merk's stores for the storage of merchandise, was not, although owned by him, occupied for storage. The premises alluded to had been rented out for the last three years to Measrs O'Conner & Scott, dealers in feaththeir own merchan ise On that day they had taken an account of stock, and it amounted to upwards of \$10,000. account of stock, and it amounted to upwards of \$10,000. On this property, or misting mostly of feathers and skins, there was an icsurance of \$9,000, divided in the following insurance companies:—North American of Philade'sphas, \$3,500; Brock 190, of this city, \$2,000; Virginia Insurance Company, \$2,000, and Franklin, of Boston, \$1,500. The loss and damages by water will probably amount to between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The building was insured in the London and Liverp.ol Insurance C uppany for \$1,000, and the damage sustained by fire will amount to about \$440.

\$1,000, and the damage sustained by fire will amount to about \$400

*NOTHER BALLOON /SCRESION.—Monsieur Eugene Goddard, the celebrates French ground, will make smother accession this atternoon from the Hippodroma. This will be his third ascension in America, and will no doubt be an interesting as hibition.

The Vario Attrough Marrie.—We learn from Mr. Alden, agent of the "merican Verd Antique Marble Company, whose beautiful green and white the marble has been selected by the Board of Councilmen for the base and ornamental work of the New City Hall, that Mr. Sampon, Fresheat of the company, has just returned from Washington, where he has contracted with the board having charge of the Capitol extension, to supply the verd artique marble for the ornamental work of the verd artique marble for the ornamental work of the verd artique marble for the ornamental work of the verd artique marble for the ornamental work of the verd artique for the capito new in course of eraction. This contract embraces pillars, pillasters, cornices, tilling and other conspisions ornamental way both within and on the acterior of the salating, and in contrast with the white marble front will produce an effect very novel in ornamental saccificative. The verd antique marble has been officially tested by the crushing process, under the supervision of Colonel Meigs and the officers of the Smithsonian It still uton, and found to sustain a higher Capter of pressure than any of the eight or tea varieties of marble subjected to the test.

Scalded to Death Yester Cay Grons: Gamble held an inquest at the house No 14 reham street, upon the body of a little girl named at on Collins, who was accidentably filled by the upsetting of a kettle of colling star upon ter. Her father by accident knocked against that kettle, which upsetting, epilied all over the head and breast of the little girl, producing death in a few hours.

Death by Taking an Overdoze of Laudanum —Coroner O'Donnell held so inquest upon the body of George Watson, naive of Germany, who came to his death by taking an overdoze of laudanum. It appeared that the deceased hat been sick for the past few days we the dysentery, and thinking that a mixture of laudanum would be neft him, purchased a vial of the liquid and carboth of the same. The jury returned a vertical that the deceased came to his death by congestion of the brain, produced by taking an overdose of laudanum."

decrated came to his death by congestion of the brain, produced by taking an overdose of landanum."

Superfor Court - Fart Second.

Before Hon. Jurge Slosson and a Jury.

Oct. 25 — C. Theodore Benjamin on James Chappell.—
The jury in this case (reported in yestercay's Haman) came into court this moraing with a scaled variet for the plaintif, assessing his damages at the sum of \$174.

36, besiden conta. Twenty days time was allowed the defendant to make a case.

ACTION AGAINST A HOTEL FOR LOSS OF BAGGAGE.

Henry Hurd or William H. Burroughs, de — On the 6th day of reptember, 1863, William A Platt, of Columbea, thio, became a guest of the Irving House, in this city, sept by the defendants; and at that time, the city being full of strangers, much difficulty arese in the various hetels in regard to accommodating the crowide who througed the city Mr. Platt, on appying at the Irving House for a room, was told that he could not have a room. Has accordingly passed the night in company with several others, in the gentlemen's parior; and the next morning, as was alleged by Mr. E. Perrepeat, counsel for platuall after leaving word in the office that he had left his carpet bag in the parior, and desired it taken to the room which wouls be assigned to him, started out into the city on but leass. On his return, about dincer time, he inquired for his baggage bat no one knew any bing about it. After saveral ineffectual forces to the claim against these defendants, to Mr. Herry Hurd, the plaintiff in this action, for \$50, who brings this ruit, all eging the value of the carpet bag and centents, to be \$110.

For the defence it was contended by Juha E Burrill, Jr., that if the beggage in question was lost, it was